

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Journal devoted to the Interests of the Residents of the Suburbs of Washington.

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For Contributors are Business Men, Un-
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elers, Poets, etc., etc. In other words,
people familiar whereof they write, who
tell their stories in a way that will interest
our suburban friends.

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The
Suburban Citizen,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In speaking to the editor of the Ci-
zen the other day Mr. Louis P. Shoe-
maker, president of the Brightwood
Citizens' Association, said:

"YOUR PAPER IS CERTAINLY
DOING GOOD WORK FOR THE
SUBURBS AND SUBURBAN PEOP-
LE. IT IS A GREAT PITY THE
OTHER PAPERS, TOO, DON'T
DEVOTE SOME SPACE TO OUR
INTERESTS."

The late C. A. Huntington lent \$3-
300,000 to friends in need who will
never be able to pay up. He must
have been an approachable man.

An Indian journal proposes that the
nations hold another peace conference
and bar all soldiers, diplomats, gun-
makers and their relations, and sug-
gests the organization of an interna-
tional police to keep the peace after
it is made. The Powers are to abolish
all their armies and navies.

"While we are wasting our wealth,
energies and manhood in the South Af-
rican desert, the Americans are steadily
securing control of our industries,"
says the London Daily News in an
editorial on "The American Invasion."
"It is time the nation aroused itself
to a sense of the gravity of its posi-
tion."

The decision of the United States
Supreme Court declaring that discrim-
inating and class laws of various
States are invalid affects, it is rep-
resented, the States of Georgia, Indiana,
Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Mon-
tana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South
Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wis-
consin.

Engineering estimates that the popu-
lation of the United States and its
dependencies now exceeds 84,000,000
inhabitants. The Philippines contain
more than 7,000,000 inhabitants.
Porto Rico has 953,000, Hawaii 154,000
and Alaska 63,592. China stands first
in population, the British Empire sec-
ond, Russia third, and the United
States fourth.

Vermont has had less than its propor-
tionate share of representation in the
Cabinet. In 1849 Jacob Collamer of
Vermont was for one year Postmaster-
General, and in the Harrison Adminis-
tration, from 1889 to 1891, Redfield
Proctor, now one of the Vermont Sen-
ators, was Secretary of War. These
are the two cases in which Vermont
has received recognition in the Cab-
inet.

POPULAR SCIENCE

An acre of grass land, according to
experiments, gives off not less than
6400 quarts of water in twenty-four
hours, and an acre of sunflowers
would give a relatively greater quan-
tity. In fact, swamps have been re-
claimed and malarial marshes ren-
dered innocuous by planting sunflowers
or eucalyptus trees, which are great
pumpers of water, and also exert other
influences counteracting baneful con-
ditions of air, earth and water.

Mount St. Elias is 5520 metres in
height, Mount Fairweather is 4940,
and Mount Logan is 5947. There is
a higher peak still that has never yet
been climbed. It lies in sixty-three
and one-half degrees of north latitude
and in 155 degrees of west longitude
and has been called Mount McKin-
ley. Its altitude is 6120 metres or 20-
226 feet, and will probably remain un-
climbed for many years owing to its
remoteness and to the inherent diffi-
culties of the ascent.

In weather forecasting, no clouds
are worthy of such attention as the
cirrus clouds, which attain a greater
elevation than any others, averaging
in summer a height of five or six miles
above the earth. Their sudden ap-
pearance in a clear sky is generally a
signal of foul weather, especially
when their streamers have an upward
tendency, for this indicates that the
clouds are falling. After heavy
rains, on the other hand, the forma-
tion of these clouds is often a sign
of improvement.

That the waves of light produce a
mechanical pressure, or push, was
claimed years ago by Maxwell, but
he made no experiments to prove his
theory. Experiments of that kind
have been recently made, however, by
Professor Lebedew, of Moscow, who
uses a radiometer somewhat resem-
bling the Crookes instrument, with its
revolving vanes. His device, however,
has a larger and more completely ex-
hausted bulb, from which is excluded
the heating effect on which the move-
ment of the Crookes vanes depend.
When the light falls on the vanes they
are driven before it, and the pressure
thus revealed comes within ten per
cent. of that calculated by Maxwell.
The effect is in proportion to the
energy or the light, and is wholly in-
dependent of its color.

The complete theory of nerve stimu-
lation recently formulated by Pro-
fessor Mathews, of the University of
Chicago, is concisely stated as fol-
lows: The irritability of nerve proto-
plasm varies inversely with the sta-
bility of the hydrosol state of its col-
loids. Stimulation is gelation, and is
brought about by negative electrical
charges. Chemical stimulation is
really an electrical stimulation due to
the charges which the ions bear. Neg-
ative charges stimulate, positive
charges prevent stimulation. The
nerve impulse is due to a progressive
precipitation of colloids by negative
charges, the negative charges being
regenerated by the precipitation of
each succeeding mass of colloids. The
negative variation, in other words,
stimulates each succeeding segment
of the nerve, and is regenerated by
the change it produces in the colloids.
Anesthetics prevent precipitation. It
is not the valence, in ultimate anal-
ysis, which produces stimulation, but
the movement of the charge, chemical
stimulation being thus identical with
stimulation by light.

A Remarkable Advertisement.

The following strange advertisement
appeared recently in the financial col-
umns of the New York Mail and Ex-
press:

A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH
business experience, has wife and
children, three girls, youngest seven,
one boy (Protestants), frugal, clever,
interesting Christian family, needs at
once \$6000 cash—\$3000 to invest in
business (mercantile), \$3000 to pay for
a home beautifully located in best so-
cial and religious surroundings in mod-
ern city of 15,000; climate perfect,
pleasant and healthful; desires some-
thing true, kind lady or person young or
old, who would appreciate an ideal
family home and the love and friend-
ship of a true and worthy family to
furnish him this amount of funds and
make his or her home immediately
with and as one of his family for life,
to share with them their welfare and
interest through life, and to have their
truest and best care, sympathy and
love; write fully at once. Address L.
P. O. Box 211, Greensboro, N. C.

Weight and Tenacity of Metals.

Cast iron weighs 444 pounds to the
cubic foot, and a one-inch square bar
will sustain a weight of 16,500 pounds;
bronze, weight 525 pounds, tenacity
36,000; wrought iron, weight 480, tenac-
ity, 50,000; hard "struck" steel, weight
490, tenacity 78,000; aluminum, weight
168, tenacity 26,000.

We are accustomed to think of
metals being stronger than wood, and
so they are, generally speaking, if only
pieces of the same size be tested. When
equal weights of the two materials are
compared, it is then found that several
varieties of wood are stronger than
ordinary steel. A bar of pine just as
heavy as a bar of steel an inch square
will hold up 125,000 pounds; the best
ash 175,000 pounds, and some hemlock
200,000 pounds.

Baron Adolphe de Rothschild's leg-
acy of almost priceless gold and silver
plate has been installed in the room
in the Louvre set aside for that pur-
pose.

HOW TO OUTRUN A BEAR.

Just Tack Along a Hillside, and He Will
Fall Hopelessly to Leeward.

"Despite the reputation for ferocity
that the mountain lion has acquired,
and perhaps justly, he is by no means
the animal most feared by the prospe-
ctors and mountaineers of my country,"
said a Colorado man yesterday.

"If a prospector is passing along a
trail and he spies a lion in his path he
never even hesitates, for he knows that
as soon as the animal sees him it will
clear out, providing, always, that it is
not a female accompanied by its
young, and even in such a case it is by
no means certain that she will show
fight."

"It is altogether different with a
bear, and if a mountaineer sees a bear
on his trail he will go around if he can
and if he cannot do that he will wait
patiently for bruin to get out of the
way. You see, the man that has spent
years in the hills, as we call the mount-
ains out our way, loses much of the
ambition of the sportsman, and he
never wastes his ammunition just for
the pleasure of killing game. When he
shoots it is either to get food or for
self-protection. Consequently he is in
no way anxious to start a row with a
bear, just because it happens to cross
his path. There are several reasons for
this, but the principal one is that it
is dangerous. Any man who knows
about bears will hesitate before delib-
erately starting a row with one. By the
way, would you like to know how a
man on foot can outrun a bear in a
hilly country if he has a little start on
him?"

Upon being informed that his hearer
would be very glad to get the informa-
tion, even though he might secretly
hope that an opportunity of testing
the method would never come, the
Westerner continued:

"You see, a bear's forelegs are very
short and his conformation is such
that, while he can run up hill almost
as fast as he can on the flat, he cannot
run on a straight line on the side of
a hill. So when you are chased by a
bear just run along the side of the hill.
Bears are game, and he will start after
you, but while you are keeping on a
straight line bruin will be going at an
angle down the hill every jump. When
you have gone some distance just re-
trace your steps, and the bear in his
efforts to catch you will try to do the
same thing only to find that you are
getting further from him every min-
ute. It is a good system. I know, for
I have seen it worked. I would advise
you to try it some time, and if you
keep running back and forth long
enough the bear will disappear from
sight, still trying to get at you."—Mil-
waukee Sentinel.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Subtle temptations need swift resist-
ance.

The silent worker is sure to be heard
from.

Great treasures do not need large
houses.

An addition is not necessarily an in-
crease.

Mad dogs should not be taken by
the tail.

The hatred of the bad is the halo of
the good.

Most things are easier to learn than
to unlearn.

The power of the heart is the heart
of all power.

The best men are not always in the
biggest places.

Preparation may be more than half
of performance.

When the heart is uplifted in pride
it is seldom broadened in charity.

He gains no knowledge who is will-
ing to acknowledge what he does not
know.

You may flee the plague-city, but
you cannot run from your own heart
when it is infected.—Ram's Horn.

Queer Smallpox Test.

A correspondent sends us a curious
and interesting account of a test for
smallpox which was tried in Ports-
mouth during an outbreak which took
place there many years ago. In a
certain place in the town there was
a death in almost every house, while
in an adjoining street there were no
cases at all. The theory was propo-
unded that the air of the former
street was infected, and the authori-
ties resorted to this test: They erected
a tall pole at the end of each street,
and at the top of each pole was
fastened a piece of fresh meat. At the
end of two hours the meat in the in-
fected street was rotten, while in the
other street it remained sweet and
good for twenty-four hours. It would
be interesting to learn if there are
other cases of the successful applica-
tion of this test.—London Globe.

Both Come in Bottles.

The father was testing his little
boy's knowledge of the story of Noah,
which he had carefully rehearsed.
The boy had been thinking hard, says
the New York Times, and his answer
to the first question showed that he
had at least the virtue of originality.

"Now," said papa, "can you tell me
how Noah knew that the waters had
gone down?"

The boy hesitated a minute, as if
seeking for the proper words to ex-
press himself; then he said:

"Noah knew the waters had gone
down because the dove came back
bringing him a pickle."

Olives and pickles were synonymous
terms in the small boy's mind for
things which come in bottles, and
which he did not like.

The woman who never lets her hus-
band out of her sight shouldn't com-
plain if he is close.

THE OLD-TIME CIRCUS SHOW.

These here circuses we see
Ain't the sort that used to be—
Great big wonderful affairs
Keeps us scatterin' our staves
'Long the strung-out row o' rings
Tryin' to see all the things
Till our rubbersacks get sore
As a bile, an' every pore
Sweatin' plum from head to feet
From excitement an' the heat,
An' our eyes get tangled so
Seems they're swappin' places; go
Rollin' up an' down the tent
Sort o' in bewilderment.
Tryin' to see it all till they
Git right in each other's way.
Leave the tent plum certain we
Haven't seen the half, by gee!
An' around the town we sneak
Lookin' cross-eyed for a week!
Give us them o'-fashioned shows,
Seats a-plum' up in rows
'Round a single throwed-up ring
Where they showed us everything
In a bunch, an' we could set
Watchin' 'em an' never fret
'Hinkin' there was somethin' we
Wasn't goin' to git to see.
—Denver Post.



Employer—"What are you idling
your time away for?" Clerk—"I'm not;
it's your time."—Chicago News.

She always meets me at the door,
My little wife so sweet;
She always meets me at the door,
To make me wipe my feet!
—Philadelphia Record.

Mother—"You must remember, Em-
meline, that fine feathers don't make
a fine bird." Daughter—"True, mam-
ma, but they do make awfully pretty
hats."—Tit-Bits.

The Teacher—"Without mastering
multiplication we could not go any
further in arithmetic." One of the
Pupils—"Gee! Wouldn't that be a
clinch!"—Puck.

Father—"What is the use of my
earning money, if you spend it as fast
as I make it?" Son—"That's all right,
father. I enjoy it just as much as
you do making it."—Brooklyn Life.

Bloobs—"I shall have to wear
glasses." Slobbs—"Are you troubled
with your eyes?" "Bloobs—"What
did you think I was going to wear
them for—bunions?"—Philadelphia

"You are indeed my treasure,"
I gently said to her;
She blushed and said with pleasure:
"Then be my treasure!"
—Chicago Daily News.

Hewitt—"I've lost my best friend."
Jewett—"Why don't you advertise for
it?" Hewitt—"What do you mean?"
Jewett—"I thought you said you had
lost your pocketbook."—The Smart
Set.

"I suppose you had to study anat-
omy as a preliminary at your art
work." "Hardly. Why, that would be
a handicap. My business is to
draw fashion-plate figures."—Chicago
Post.

Visitor—"You have a beautiful place
here, but doesn't one become very
much bored living in the country
alone?" Hostess—"Oh, no! Thank
goodness, we have few callers."—Tit-
Bits.

Mrs. Nextdoor—"My daughter, you
know, is quite a lover of music." Mrs.
Newcomb Poppet—"You don't say?
Then that constant drumming on the
piano in your house must annoy her
dreadfully."—Philadelphia Press.

"Yes," said the head of the firm,
"Miss Addie is a good bookkeeper,
but she makes some queer mistakes."
"What, for instance?" asked the silent
partner. "Well, she enters our mes-
senger boy's wages under the head of
"running expenses."—Philadelphia
Press.

"This," said the fond father to the
dematological expert, "seems to be a
pretty big bill for the treatment you
have given my daughter." "It was a
difficult treatment," explained the
skin doctor. "You see, we had to re-
move all the cuticle from her cheeks
and graft a new epidermis upon
them." "Well," said the father, reach-
ing for his check-book, "I don't know
which one of us you skinned the
most."—Baltimore American.

The Lincoln National Museum.

The Lincoln Museum is now com-
pleted in the house in which Abraham
Lincoln died, No. 516 Tenth street,
Northwest, between E and F streets,
directly opposite the building which
was Ford's Theatre, where he was
shot a few minutes past 10 on the night
of April 14, 1865. Approaching this
house from F street, one of the prin-
cipal thoroughfares of Washington, we
see on the north side of the high steps
fastened to the iron railing, a sign,
which informs us that "Abraham Lin-
coln died in this house, twenty-two
minutes past 7 a. m., April 15, 1865."
The house is a modest three-story and
basement brick edifice, and was owned
and occupied by William Peterson at
the time of the tragedy, and his family
then conducted a lodging house here.
It was one of his lodgers who, upon
hearing the commotion in the street
after the shooting had occurred and
the assassin had escaped, rushed to
the door and seeing the stricken Pres-
ident being brought across the street,
directed the carriers to bring him into
the house of which he was an occu-
pant.—Dr. Thomas Calver, in the Wom-
an's Home Companion.

A Man Who Knows.

Douglas, the shoe man, who spends
more than \$100,000 a year for newspaper
advertising, makes this affirmation:
"Any man who has an article of merit
or any man who has a business in a
good location who will advertise and
keep on advertising is bound to more
than get his money back and to be-
come successful and wealthy."—Phil-
adelphia Record.

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EASY TERMS FOR EVERYBODY

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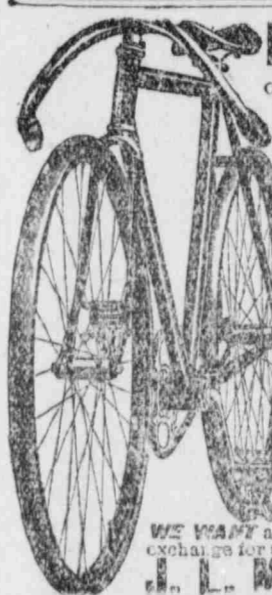
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85c. Hood's Sarsaparilla,	73c
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